VIETNAM COURIER

July 6 1970

No 276

7th Year

Information Weekly — E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

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DRVN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AT the invitation of the National Assemblies of some fraternal socialist countries in Eastern Europe, the Standing Committee of the DRVN National Assembly has appointed a delegation to visit them.

The delegation, led by Hoang Van Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, includes:

Nguyen Xien, Secretary General of the Viet Nam Socialist Party, Vice-Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee, Deputy Head of the delegation;

Mme Nguyen An Ninh, member of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Women's Union, deputy to the National Assembly;

Nguyen Thi Thac, Labour Heroine, deputy to the National Assembly;

Lo Van Hac, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the North-West Autonomous Region, member of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly;

Nguyen Quang Du, Secretary of the Hanoi Committee of the Viet Nam Democratic Party, deputy to the National Assembly; and

Nguyen Van Chi, member and Secretary of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly.

South Viet Nam Military Situation in June

EVEN IN HIS DEFENSIVE POSTURE THE ENEMY IS MORE AND MORE THREATENED

No Sanctuary for the Enemy

PLAF simultaneous attacks on 160 enemy military bases and positions running from Da Nang to Cam Ranh on the night of June 3 and the occupation of Da Lat on the night of June 1 were devastating punches at the "safe" rear of the enemy. Besides, the patriotic forces struck hard at his military and administrative system in such towns and cities as Da Nang, Hoi An, Tam Ky, Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang, Ben Tre, My Tho, Ca Mau, Tra Vinh, and Vinh Long.

These onsets caused heavy adverse damage: 1,000 casualties at Da Lat; 6,000 casualties in the plains in Central Trung Bo and 43 aircraft downed, nearly 100 military vehicles destroyed in the first 16 days of June; South of Trung Bo, 2,300 enemy troops were put out of action, 13 aircraft grounded or wrecked, 70 military vehicles set afire.

The airfields and logistic compounds at Da Nang, Nuoc Man, Cam Ranh were also taken to task. In the Deo Son battle (Binh Dinh province) on the night of June 5, PLAF men flattened 12 blockhouses, burnt 50 million litres of petrol, inflicted 80 casualties on the Yankees (20 officers) and destroyed many barracks and military vehicles.

(Continued page 7)

While Nixon Is Pleading for Himself in His June 30 Speech

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK Bares "U.S. Troop Pull-Out from Cambodia" Trick

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the National United Front of Kampuchea, issued on June 30 in Pyong Yang a statement of which we give below large excerpts:

PRESIDENT Nixon of the United States of America has decided to withdraw all the American ground forces from the national territory of Cambodia by July 1, 1970.

In the name of all the Khmer patriots who refuse to bow to American imperialism, I have the honour of submitting below our appraisal of the aggressive, bellicose and neo-colonialist policy of President Nixon, to which Cambodia and her people have fallen a victim:

I. The withdrawal of the American ground forces from Cambodia is nothing but a Machiavellian manoeuvre of an ambitious politician intended to dupe his peaceable electors.

Not only cannot the withdrawal erase the horrible traces of the innumerable crimes committed by the Yankee invaders against the Khmer nation between May 1 and June 30, 1970, on the Khmer soil, but it cannot either conceal from the eyes of the American people the new phase of the colonization of our country and genocide of our people.

In fact, the ground, naval and air forces of the traitorous generals Thieu-Ky of Saigon in the pay of the US imperialists, continue to ride roughshod on a great part of Cambodia, which comprises a number of cities and seats of provinces and districts, ground and fluvial communication lines, air bases, coastal islands and seashore. Thieu-Ky themselves have officially specified that their armed forces will continue to occupy Cambodia without limitation of time or space and reserve the right to devastate our country and kill our people just as they think proper under the pretext of defending the treacherous clique of Lon Nol from "the Communists."

The very temporary disappearance of the Yankee ground forces from the national territory of Cambodia will, no doubt, be instantly compensated by the invasion of the same territory by the ground, naval and even air forces of Thailand in the pay of Washington, which will face the Khmer nation with a still greater danger, considering the well-known expansionist design of the Bangkok regime on the territory of the Khmer country.

(Continued page 4)

3,353rd U.S. Plane Downed in North Viet Nam

THE local armed forces of Quang Ninh coastal province shot down on July 1, 1970 a US pilotless aircraft, bringing the total number of US planes grounded since August 5, 1964 in the DRVN up to **3,353**.

Southwest of Da Nang (South Viet Nam), PLAF storming a cordon of US armoured cars defending the city

SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND IDEOLOGICAL POISONS

(I)

U.S. WAY OF LIFE AND CORRUPTION

IN Latin America, besides violence, subversion and economic infiltration, Washington also uses such arms as ideological penetration and mere corruption to set up a huge apparatus which places the countries there under its sway.

For fifteen years now the same methods have been applied in South Viet Nam in an even more systematic manner.

Not to speak of the aggressive press, TV and cinema, propaganda for the "US mode of life" penetrates there through the channel of official "cultural missions," various religious sects, US libraries operating in big urban centres, information halls, branches which camouflages ultra-reactionary organizations under more or less innocuous labels.

Referring to agents of the International Agency for Development, to whom she talked in South Viet Nam, Mary Mac Carthy said: "They see themselves in fact as educators, spreading the American way of life, a new propaganda fide. When I asked an OCO (Office of Civilian Operation) man in Saigon what his groups actually did in a Vietnamese village to prepare his word the people for elections, he answered curtly: 'We teach them civics 101'." (*Viet Nam*, Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc. New York, 1967)

Saigon is swamped with American goods. In the streets, children and hawkers offer American cigarettes. Posters advertise leading motor-car makes. Heaps of comic strips, *Time*, *Life*, *Play Boy* are on sale... Toys for Vietnamese children include poniards, pistols, and Farwest cowboy belts in imitation leather. Foreigners can hardly find locally made articles.

The manipulation of men into a "robot consumer" denounced by such American progressive publicists and sociologists as Vance Packard, is lauded by an economist many times a minister in the Saigon government as follows: "Since long, American businessmen have made use efficaciously of methods based on applied psychology, and psychoanalysis, to activate consumption. The day will perhaps come when the combined use of psychology, psycho-analysis, biology, biochemistry, neurochemistry and of new medico-pharmaceutical products will supply men with a means to shape him according to a preconceived plan." (*Bulletin of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce*)

Pending this heyday, the ideology of the "free world" has wrought havoc in South Viet Nam. The barbarity of the most atrocious colonial war is brought to broad daylight. Jean Hougron, one of its apologists, pointed that "the American is there with his naive racism, his more or less ostensible contempt for all that is not American... In this war, all means are fair." (Preface to the French edition of the *Green Berets* — Stock 1966)

On another plane, corruption causes also terrible damage. It takes all coarse or subtle forms according to the environment. The rush for money first exists among the ruling junta who works hand in glove with the comprador bourgeois, public work contractors, brothel keepers, speculators in goods stolen from PXs, racketeers of "red dollars," opium, narcotics. With 1.5 billion dollars per year in foods and other consumer goods, each has his share of the spoils. Thieu and Ky run various air lines (Saigon — Paris, Saigon — Hong Kong, Saigon — Bangkok) and shipping companies (Saigon—Nha Trang —Da Nang) and pocket a dozen million piastres per journey. The gambling den at the race-course earns Nguyen Cao Ky the modest sum of 50 million piastres a month. Administrative posts are awarded to the highest bidders. Dang Van Quang, commander-in-chief of the 4th Tactical Area, asked half a million piastres for a position as provincial governor. A colonel or a head of province, managed to build houses worth 500,000 piastres after paying off completely the debts incurred to buy his appointment. Ky made no bones of this state of things when talking to a foreign correspondent: "Bribery is practised by us, leaders, too. Nine out of ten of us live on it." (*Song* magazine, May 6, 1968)

In this atmosphere of general corruption, Saigon is a real bawdy-house in Asia, as Jean Bertholino has remarked: "All evenings, the shop-windows of Sexy Club, Soho Bar, Picadilly... protected from hand-grenades by thick wirenets, presented the same sight. Some GIs sipped whisky on stools, their hands vacantly on the hips of outrageously made-up young Vietnamese girls, mere children who are sipping whisky..

"With the presence of 500,000 GIs, patrons are not scarce. As they earn between 250 and 1,000 dollars per month, and having no opportunity to spend them in the countryside, it was a regular gold mine for night-clubs owners and taxi-girls.

"... When there is no more infrastructure in a country, from the top to the bottom of the social scale the verb 'bribe' is conjugated in various manners." (*Viet Nam sanglant* — Stock 1968)

Depravity, juvenile delinquency and especially prostitution are rife. John Mac Crimmon wrote in his book *Our Crime There* that 34,000 girls, from twelve upward, were officially listed on the police records at the beginning of 1969. Besides, there are 60,000 "non-listed" girls, and 204 agencies to recruit provincial girls for 21,000 bars, hotels and brothels in Saigon, frequently through violence and even rape. Should these "poor creatures" offer some resistance, they would be arrested as "suspects" and sent to concentration camps. An Austrian journalist said that thousands of Saigonese girls "stood against a regime and system which does its best to turn them into whores." (*Volkestimme*, No 22, 1969)

UNDER THE ANTI-COMMUNIST SINGBOARD

ANTI-COMMUNISM is the cornerstone of all colonial systems. This is easily understandable in Viet Nam where the communists have for decades represented the most dynamic and stalwart national forces which guide the social and national liberation movement onto the most righteous and efficacious path, chiefly after the defection of the feudal and bourgeois classes.

Albert Sarraut, a French governor general, regarded "Russian Bolchevism" as a ferment which would deteriorate colonization (see *Grandeur et servitude coloniales*). The French administration was hard after the communists and tried to ostracize them from the Vietnamese society. Addressing the peasants who formed the framework of the "Annamese" nation, Governor General Pierre Pasquier said during the 1931 Nghe An — Ha Tinh insurrections: "You who live in the countryside, don't listen to the honey words of these scoundrels who only tell lies." The communists are accused of sharing their wives and children, renouncing their families and motherland, and forsaking all religious pratices.

Anti-communism remains the supreme ideological weapon of US neo-colonialism in South Viet Nam. It has taken a few bases from French colonialists' propaganda books. The anti-communist campaign is exacerbated by the fact that a half of the country is entirely liberated and going socialist. Furthermore, at this international juncture, South Viet Nam is a trumpcard of US global strategy. It is a ground to test neo-colonialism on a world scale. Washington tries vainly to replace the only existing contradiction — that opposing the Vietnamese people to the foreign invader — by a contradiction made up from end to end which according to it, will rouse the South Vietnamese people against North Vietnamese "communists" backed by other communist powers.

The thief cries "stop thief!" Under the anti-communist label, the White House props up a pseudo-nationalism which carries out an anti-national and anti-democratic policy.

Ideologically, this line is particularly obvious in the **educational** field. The Saigon press is replete with such dithyrambic formulae eulogizing US educational establishments as "Thanks to these maximum conditions, the best students (of the California University — *Ed.*) have reached a very high standard in record time" (*Chinh Luan*), "Culture and science of the Anglo-American system is of a superior level" (*Tu Do*), etc. CIA has picked out primary education. It directs the basic educational centre (sponsored by UNESCO), initiating teachers in psychological warfare. The Americans finance "community schools" and "new-life schools" in strategic hamlets. The teachers put to their pupils such questions as "Did the guerillas come last night?", "Can you draw a model of Viet Cong underground shelter?" The Thu Duc-type secondary school experiments the introduction of US pragmatic pedagogy. The abundantly illustrated text-books for primary schools drawn up by the US-trained Vietnamese with the co-operation of American specialists are distributed free of charge to public schools. At the Faculty of Law, students must make a thorough study of the US constitution. Many students and professors are sent to the US to study or improve their knowledge. The "test" method is widely used at exams.

Most of the time, neo-colonialism would rather like to act more discreetly by inspiring and approving the reactionary concepts of the Saigon "Ministry of Education." Education remains the privilege of the middle and upper classes in urban centres. Van Van Cua, an ex-mayor of Saigon, remarked in 1968: "The average income of a family (living in town) is 5,000 piastres but school-fees amount to 500 piastres: with the purchase of school articles, food and clothing, the expenses needed for a school boy or girl reach 1,500 piastres per month. How can parents afford to send two or three of their children to schools?" Under the stunning slogan "Nation, Humanism, Emancipation" the curricula propagate a conservative, servile and hybrid culture, a true Confuciano-Franco-American hotchpotch. The pupils study the works of such notorious traitors as Pham Quynh, Nguyen Van Vinh, Ton Tho Tuong. History gives pride of place to Emperor Gia Long whose policy led to the rape of the country, to such "collabos" and defeatists as Truong Vinh Ky, Phan Thanh Gian, Hoang Cao Khai... The students are inculcated the excessive taste of research divorced from practical purposes while the opposite is so necessary to national construction.

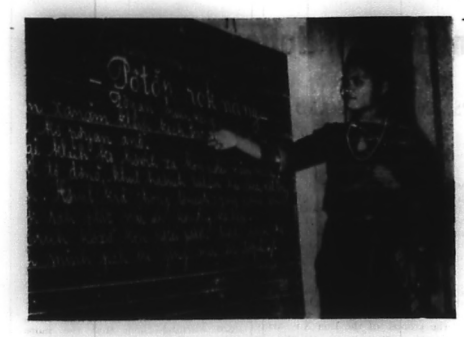
One of the scourges of education is the massive plucking of students at exams to help in the recruitment of soldiers. In 1968, 300 youth were admitted in the preparatory class of the college of medicine out of 5,000 candidates; in a locality 200 out of 3,000 candidates were enrolled in the 7th form of a secondary school. The national language is discarded in higher education. A stubborn struggle has been waged by students and intellectuals for the Vietnamese to be used as teaching medium in universities.

In **letters and arts** as in education, the US-Saigon administration strikes hard at communism. The CIA and propaganda services employ to this end chiefly the renegades of the resistance against French colonialism and pay them generously. Some of these pen-pushers have the cheek to boast about it, as Nguyen Manh Con who said: "The Politico-Social Study Bureau (Psywar Department — *Ed.*) pays me monthly 10,000 piastres for my anti-communist writings. This is in some way a gift for it is not a newspaper. I receive from Saigon-Radio 12,000 piastres per month for my articles. For this, I must spawn 50,000 words, that is what is needed to fill 130 typed written sheets of paper. I get one piastre for every four words on the average. But the most difficult is to find from 15 to 20 themes for the stories." (*Bach Khoa* review Feb. 1962).

Writer Chu Tu sums up his ethics through one of his pet characters: "In a cheating world, all who do not cheat are skunks."

HUU NGOC

(To be continued)



At the Central Highland Teachers' School: a Bahnar language course

Mountain Regions and Ethnical Minorities

ELABORATING AND IMPROVING SCRIPTS FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

IN Viet Nam there are, besides the *Kinh* (Vietnamese) majority, more than 60 other nationalities totalling four million people scattered from the Northern mountain region to the Western provinces of South Viet Nam. Within the Republic Democratic of Viet Nam there exist 37 ethnic races making up 15 per cent of her population.

Along with Vietnamese, the *lingua franca*, each nationality has its own dialect. Prior to the 1945 August Revolution, the minority nationalities' languages were looked down upon and therefore could not be developed (even Vietnamese was then regarded as a foreign language — the medium language being the French — ranging next to English in secondary schools). Except *Ede*, *Bahnar*, *Jarai*, *Khmer*, *Thai* and *Hoa* nationalities, the rest had no scripts.

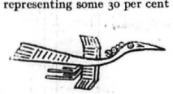
Inspired by the respect for the right to self-determination of every nationality in all fields, the policy of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Government on the spoken and written languages of the nationalities may be summed up as follows:

First, a nationality is free to use and develop its mother-tongue, first and foremost in education; and second, it will be helped to work out or improve its script.

After the 1945 Revolution, especially after the restoration of peace in 1954, the responsible services carried on the study and elaboration of the scripts for the *Tay*, *Nung* and *Meo* nationalities and improvement of that of the *Thai* nationality (these four nationalities make up the overwhelming majority of the population in the two Autonomous Zones, Viet Bac and Tay Bac, of two million souls).

The drafts of the *Tay-Nung* and *Meo* scripts were endorsed on January 27, 1961 by the DRVN Government and popularized among the above four nationalities after a seven years' research and experiments.

THOUGH belonging to two different ethnic groups, the *Tay* and the *Nung* are very close to each other in many respects, first and foremost in language and customs. In future these two nationalities may be merged into one. Demographically representing some 30 per cent



of the minority ethnic groups in Viet Nam, they live in almost all provinces of the Viet Bac Autonomous Zone.

To work out a script for more than one million *Tay* and *Nung* people, a system of phonemes of Hoa An district — an area with a fairly developed economic, social and cultural life in Cao Bang province — has been taken as standard. However, when applying it far and wide in the whole of the Viet Bac Autonomous Zone, the organs in charge soon realized that this system is not similar to that of the *Tay-Nung* language in Lang Son and Ha Giang provinces where the *Tay-Nung* form the bulk of the population. They consequently called a conference of specialists, intellectuals and representatives of these two nationalities. After many discussions, they unanimously chose the most popular system of phonemes as a basis. As a result a *Tay-Nung* script came into existence eight years ago.

A symposium was convened last May by the VNWP Viet Bac Zone Committee to review the effects and results of eight years' popularization of the *Tay-Nung* script. Present at the gathering were responsible cadres of the Zone, linguists, cadres from the central organs concerned and delegates of *Tay* and *Nung* nationalities. They came to the conclusion that this script is effective in the liquidation of illiteracy, in adult-class education and in general education, and has helped raise the people's cultural standard and spread scientific and technical knowledge among the masses. Thanks to it the *Tay* and *Nung* people can print newspapers and books in their own language. They have now their own literature including prose, poetry and drama.

WITH five principal lineages and a population of 400,000, the *Meo* nationality lives in the highlands of the western and northeastern provinces of Viet Nam. Its language is relatively homogeneous.

After years of investigations, studies, experiments and amendments, a plan for Meo script was worked out at the end of 1959 on the basis of latinization of the phonetic system of the *Meo* in Sapa district, Lao Cai province. Taught in various localities, the new script has yielded a good result: the illiterates can write and read after about two months and a half of study. After over one year of its popularization, 5,000 *Meo* in Lao Cai province knew how to write and read. Illiteracy has been wiped out in the whole district of Bac Ha; especially in Ban Pho village, nearly all the *Meo* were freed from ignorance.

At present the *Meo* script has been used widely in schools, offices and local periodicals. A prose literature written in this language is being licked into shape.

PARALLEL to the elaboration of the scripts for *Tay-Nung* and *Meo* nationalities, the *Thai* script has been improved too.

There are about 400,000 *Thais* belonging to two different groups: *Black Thai* and *White Thai* (named after the colour of their women's dresses). They can be found in almost all the provinces of Tay Bac Autonomous Zone, in smaller numbers in Hoa Binh, Nghe An and Thanh Hoa provinces and in the Viet Bac Autonomous zone.

The *Thai* script, based on *Samsert*, has a time-honoured history and a definite influence on the *Thai* community. However it is not yet homogeneous and rational and causes great impediment to the cultural development and internal relations among the *Thai* people.

It was first advocated to improve the *Thai* script from a *status quo* basis to facilitate its unification and study. In 1954 the first improvement was drafted on the basis of the script and system of phonemes of the *Black Thai*. But when put into practice, it was opposed by the *White Thai*, so it was pigeon-holed. A better one made its appearance in 1960, and was welcomed by the entire *Thai* people. After experimentation, an illiterate can, after 1.5 month of daily effort, read and write; literate people need only about seven hours to master it.

With the improvement of the *Thai* script, this language has made initial progress and has become the cornerstone for the inner unity of the *Thai* nationality.

Nevertheless, the *Thai* script should be simplified to make its popularization easier. The best way is to latinize it. This trend has been supported by many *Thai* people. At present some latinization schemes are being put to widespread discussion.

THUS, up to now, in addition to 400,000 *Muong* people who use their own script and some score thousand *Hoa* people using the Chinese characters, with the elaboration of the *Tay-Nung* and *Meo* scripts and the improvement of the *Thai* calligraphy, nearly 70 per cent of minority people in North Viet Nam have their own scripts.

Meanwhile, in South Viet Nam the US-manipulated Saigon Government left no stone unturned to oppress the minority nationalities, carry out the policy of "divide and rule," gradual assimilation and liquidation of their cultures and languages. In the liberated areas inhabited by minority nationalities, a quite different policy has been carried out: the National Front for Liberation and the Revolutionary Provisional Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam are doing their best to give facilities to every nationality to develop its culture and language. During the past ten years, despite the fierceness of the war, the revolutionary power has created 14 scripts and improved three others. Having their scripts, the national minorities can now print newspapers and information bulletins and run schools in their own languages.

The creation and improvement of scripts for minority people both in the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and in the free areas of South Viet Nam are still going on.

Artistic Handicrafts of Ha Tay

THE gifts were not uncommon — just a cigarette case and an ash-tray. What delighted the visitors from Cuba, however, was the great craftsmanship with which the souvenirs were made out of a priceless material: fragments of a US jet shot down by the local militia.

Handicrafts in this province of Ha Tay (northwest of Hanoi), of course, are not limited to japanning and metal carving only. It stretches over a wide spectrum, from wicker-work to tapestry, from embroidery to figurine making, from lace-making to inlaying, from cabinet-making to the production of silk, crépon and gauze of the finest quality. One of the latest and much appreciated products is a mother-of-pearl-inlaid miniature of President Ho Chi Minh, just the size of a small button.

The trades are not newly learned ones. Indeed, silk-making in the province, for example, dates back to the 9th century. Other trades, like mother-of-pearl inlaying, embroidery, and gauze- and crépon-making, were started in the Ly (11th century), Tran (14th century) and Le (18th century) dynasties respectively.

Also, it is not by chance that the province is so generously gifted with craftsmanship. Situated a short distance from Hanoi, in feudal times it was the main source of skilled labour for the many constructions in the imperial city and for the multitude of trades catering for kings and royal families.

Craftsmen in Ha Tay have inherited the skill of their forbears. Wood, bamboo, rattan, in their gifted hands, become graceful, comfortable furniture of every imaginable design, to the great delight of buyers not only at home but also abroad.

The blossoming of traditional artistic handicrafts is not fortuitous either. After a general decline under the rule of the French and Japanese imperialists due to neglect and foreign competition, they have been revived by the present regime. Great efforts are being made to turn the province into an artistic handicraft centre of North Viet Nam.

Three Fruitful Months of Cambodian National Liberation Armed Forces:

40,000 LON NOL TROOPS, 20,000 U.S. AND SAIGON TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION

The Ministry of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia made public on June 20 a communique on the successes recorded by the Cambodian people and National Liberation Armed Forces in the three months ending June 1970. Below are some excerpts of this communique, distributed by the Information Bureau of the National United Front of Kampuchea:

ACCORDING to statistics available up to June 20, our armed forces and people had:

– Wiped out 25,000 officers and troops of the Lon Nol army. If the 20,000 disbanded troops are included, more than 40,000 enemy troops including 2 brigades and nearly 60 battalions have been knocked out, heavily trounced, lost their combat capacity or disbanded.

– Put out of action from May 1 to June 20 nearly 20,000 US and Saigon troops including nearly 10,000 GIs (5 battalions or battalion-sized units of the US and 8 Saigon battalions were heavily decimated).

– Shot down nearly 300 planes, destroyed 1,400 military vehicles half of them tanks and M. 113 armoured troop carriers, more than 150 artillery pieces and mortars, and sunk 15 war vessels.

– Captured or destroyed thousands of tons of ammunition and food and a large quantity of other military supplies, including nearly 20,000 firearms of various kinds.

– Attacked 5 out of the 6 corps area headquarters, completely blotted out 2 of them, and erased many HQ of military zones, sectors and hundreds of enemy posts.

– Assailed 12 out of the 19 provincial capitals, completely liberating 4 of them, many townships, district capitals and hundreds of villages totalling more than one million inhabitants, which form large liberated areas, solid rear-bases of the resistance war.

Our armed forces and people's intensive political agitation among the enemy ranks has touched off a widespread and vigorous movement of the troops of the Lon Nol army to desert, surrender or disband. In many areas, officers of the Lon Nol - Matak clique went over with whole battalions or companies to the people's side.

With their recent feats of arms, our armed forces and people have foiled the US schemes in the coup d'état in Cambodia, and won initial but very important successes in the resistance against the US war of aggression and the administration and army of the Lon Nol - Sirik Matak reactionaries.

Realities in more than two months past show that the US imperialists are not to be feared. On the contrary they will certainly be defeated by the Khmers as well as by the Vietnamese and Lao peoples. The Lon Nol - Sirik Matak clique will surely be overthrown. These facts are warning them that the more they prolong, expand and intensify their aggressive war against Cambodia, the more ignominious and heavier setbacks they will incur and their complete failure is a foregone conclusion. These are also warnings to those accomplices of the US in the invasion of Cambodia that they are putting their heads into a ring of fire and will inevitably get burnt.

SAMDECH NORODOM SIHANOUK BARES...

(Continued from page 1)

Lastly, it is advisable to draw the attention of international opinion to the fact that the preparation for the withdrawal of the Yankee ground forces is coupled with the preparation and start, already two weeks ago, of the bloody escalation of B-52 raids on the cities and provinces of Cambodia where the people's resistance against the Lon Nol clique and their master is remarkable. (...)

With this stepped-up bombing in "replacement" of the withdrawal of the Yankee ground forces, the social, cultural and economic sub-structure of Cambodia which was independent and neutral before March 18 is being devastated and Cambodia, in a very short time, will return to the backward state of the French time. (...)

2. The withdrawal of the Yankee ground forces from Cambodia, far from being the prelude to a de-escalation of the colonial war waged by American imperialism against the Khmer country, is instead a prelude to the escalation of the colonization of Cambodia by the USA.

As indicated by reports by the American press itself, Phnom Penh has become a military colony of the Saigon puppet government. And this government arbitrarily administers certain Cambodian provinces, Svay Rieng in particular, and exclusively controls the seashore and coastal islands of Cambodia between Ha Tien and Sihanoukville.

The Cambodian rivers are under the control of the navy of Saigon and that of Bangkok which will soon send twenty armed ships there.

The territorial waters of Cambodia between Sihanoukville and Kohkong (a frontier province near Thailand) are placed under the control of the Bangkok navy, which, under a recent agreement between Lon Nol and the vice-premier of Thailand Praphas Charusathien, has been granted the right to freely exploit the natural resources of our country with Thai fishing fleets.

The Americans themselves are not and will not be absent from Cambodia. Their embassy in Phnom Penh is largely swelling its staff with self-styled "diplomats."

The CIA has sent to our country a great number of its agents who, settled down in our cities, are carrying on sinister activities.

According to a recent US press report, American technicians have been feverishly installing electronic equipment in the American base in Pochentong.

The national economy which has completely collapsed following the March 18 coup d'état, is now totally rotten in Phnom Penh. This capital has became, like Saigon, an odious American black market.

3. The withdrawal of the US ground forces from Cambodia cannot mask in the least the hideous face of American imperialism, its bellicosity, neo-colonialism and fascism, whose "historic" invasion of our country ordered and announced by Nixon on the evening of April 30, 1970, was a dark and dastardly crime without parallel, the victim of which has been a small peaceful and neutral nation whose sole fault is to desire to remain independent and liberate itself from the dictatorship of a handful of blood-thirsty fascists.

Nixon claimed that his military intervention in Cambodia was intended to "safeguard the independence, freedom, neutrality and peace of Cambodia."

In reality, such independence, freedom, neutrality and peace had existed to the fullest degree, before the coup d'état of March 18, 1970. (...)

History will most severely condemn Nixon who awarded Lon Nol and his hideous regime with huge quantities of new-type arms for their massacre, the day following their coming to power, of thousands of unprotected Khmers and Vietnamese including a large number of old people, women and children.

4. Nixon promised the American people "a rapid end" of the Indochinese war.

In fact, his historical aggression against Cambodia has only developed this war and prolonged it. Senator Mike Mansfield has fully confirmed the results absolutely contradictory to the deceptive promises of Nixon.

The successes which this war-maniac has predicted for the Yankee army and troops of the satellites were actually serious and shameful failures.

Nixon foretold the crushing of the popular resistance.

The world sees that this resistance is developing with dizzy rapidity.

Senator Mike Mansfield has rightly stressed that instead of being erased the "sanctuaries" of the maquisards have been multiplying after the US invasion and can be found today everywhere in Cambodia.

Senator Mansfield also recalled that more than half of the country has totally freed itself from the control of the Phnom Penh government and its American and Saigon masters and predicted that the "entering the lists" of the Thai troops far from easing the situation, will further aggravate it.

Quite correct is the reason of this politician.

Before the invasion by Nixon, our National United Front of Kampuchea and its Liberation Army controlled only a small number of scattered districts, while communications (roads and railway lines) were not often cut off.

As the result of Nixon's aggression, our National United Front of Kampuchea and the National Liberation Army are today controlling many provinces, for example, Stung Treng, Kratie, Rattanakiri, Mundolkiri, Preah Vihear, which form together a very vast totally liberated zone. (...)

In the area said to be held by the Lon Nol army and the army of his master Thieu-Ky – Takeo Kampot, Kompong Som, Svay Rieng, Kandal – our people's forces and the people's administration of the National United Front of Kampuchea have been solidly established in all the countryside.(...)

Contrary to his expectations, the crimes and innumerable exactions and humiliations by the Saigon soldiers have incited the people and even a great number of former "supporters" of the reactionaries (for example, merchants, bourgeois, proprietors and landlords – all victims of the brigandage and pillage of the Saigon soldiers) to rally to the National United Front of Kampuchea and its army.

This is precisely the sad balance-sheet for Nixon, of his so-called "triumphant" armed intervention in Cambodia.

As to the so-called destruction of arsenals of arms and ammunition of the maquisards, Nixon's propaganda has been given the lie by the ever more frequent, more powerful and more devastation attacks of the people's armed forces against the key cities, the military posts and bases of the enemy since the start of the infamous and sinister invasion by Nixon on May 1 last.

Senator Mike Mansfield was right when he said that the US imperialists "have not clipped the wings" of the popular resistance.

Quite contrary, it can be said that Nixon will have achieved an exploit, with the aid of Lon Nol, of making the Khmer people a revolutionary people and of cementing their solidarity with the Lao and Vietnamese peoples in the United Front against the US imperialists and their Phnom Penh, Saigon, Vientiane and Bangkok lackeys.

This unity of our three peoples has quickly borne its fruits in the military field. Besides the new successes of the Khmer and Vietnamese peoples, stress should be put on the recent brilliant liberation by the Lao people of Attopeu and Saravane.

As to the figures released by Nixon concerning the losses sustained by the two camps, it is necessary to underline that Nixon purposely multiplied ten times our losses and reduced ten times those of his own and his servants.

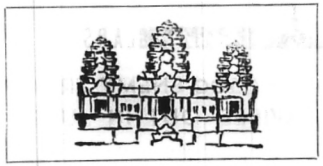
5. In conclusion, the withdrawal of the Yankee ground forces from Khmer territory is far from settling the war in Cambodia and in the other parts of Indochina.

As for Cambodia, the National United Front of Kampuchea and the Royal Government of National Union demand that Nixon unconditionally stop the bombing by his aircraft and by those of his lackeys Thieu-Ky, that Thailand interfere in no way in the internal affairs of Cambodia, that Thieu-Ky immediately, totally and unconditionally withdraw all their armed forces (ground, naval, air) from Cambodia.

As for Indochina, the peoples of its three countries insist on the total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of the US and its "allies" from Indochina. Otherwise, the peoples of Cambodia, Viet Nam and Laos will fight unyieldingly and uncompromisingly against US imperialism and its accomplices, till our final victory and their total defeat.

Angkor Temples

Threatened by US Barbarity



THE Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, in a statement issued on June 23, denounced the criminal attempt of US imperialism and its Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh lackeys to destroy the temples of Angkor and other historical vestiges of Cambodia.

After pointing out that "all the historical vestiges, particularly the temples of Angkor, constitute not only the sacred national patrimony of the Khmer people but also a cultural treasure of the world," *the statement said:*

"In compliance with the instructions of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and President of the FUNK, the National Liberation Armed Forces are seeing to it that the historical Angkor ruins are not pillaged or used for military purpose by the armed forces of the US imperialists and their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh lackeys.

"Recently the propaganda of the American imperialist aggressors and that of the Phnom Penh anti-popular and fascist regime which usurped the constitutional power have levelled slanderous charges at the National Liberation Army with the aim of covering the crimes of the American armed forces and those of their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh mercenaries on the one hand, and preparing to plunder and destroy Cambodia's historical vestiges by the same pirate forces on the other."

The statement went on to say:

"After the March 18, 1970 military coup d'état followed by the installation of the illegal and fascist Lon Nol - Sirik Matak regime in Phnom Penh and the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by American armed forces and those of their Saigon and Bangkok flunkey's dispatches from Western and even American correspondents everyday described scenes of vandalism and desecration of pagodas, temples and churches, of plunder in big plantations (particularly in Chup), in houses and stores (lately also in Kompong Speu city), etc., perpetrated by the forces of the American imperialists and their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh mercenaries, in addition to torture, rapes and murders.

"The air bombing and artillery bombardment by American armed forces and their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh agents in the vicinity of the temples of Angkor already pose a grave menace of destruction to these Khmer historical relics.

"While strongly denouncing these criminal deeds, the Royal Government of National Union appeals for universal condemnation of these anti-religious, anti-national and barbarous offences for which the American imperialists and their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh mercenaries solely bear all the responsibility.

"While warning world public opinion against the slanderous propaganda of the illegal and anti-popular Lon Nol-Sirik Matak regime and that of the American imperialists, the Royal Government of National Union wishes to make it clear that it denies any third country and any international organization the right to interfere in Cambodia under the deceptive pretext of protecting Cambodia's historical ruins.

"Finally, the Royal Government of National Union wishes to reaffirm that only the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the American troops and those of their Saigon and Bangkok mercenaries as well as the complete and unconditional halt of their bombing and bombardment on Cambodian territory can remove the danger of destruction of the historical monuments and places of worship of Cambodia."

On June 24, another statement was issued by the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia refuting the slanderous rumour spread by AP about units of the Cambodian National Liberation Army being "holed up" in the Angkor area.

The communique drew the attention of the world public to the fact that "destruction of this world cultural patrimony can have been done solely by the actions (bombings and strafings...) of the American imperialist invaders and their Saigon, Bangkok and Phnom Penh henchmen."

Again on June 28, the FUNK Information Bureau issued a statement denouncing US–Lon Nol's June 26 air bombing of Udong Temple area, the old capital of the Kingdom of Cambodia, a famous historical vestige, about 40 km north of Phnom Penh.

Nixon's Indochina Policy Viewed by US Public Figures

HUBERT HUMPHREY, *former Vice-President and Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in 1968: "I don't believe the shortest distance between war and peace is through Cambodia." "You've got another war now in Cambodia."*

(UPI, *June* 10)

CLARK CLIFFORD, *former Secretary of Defence: "I cannot remain silent in the face of his (Nixon's – Ed.) reckless decision to send troops to Cambodia, continuing a course of action which I believe to be dangerous to the welfare of our nation. It is my opinion that President Nixon is taking our nation down a road that is leading us more deeply into Viet Nam rather than taking us out."*

"One of the deepest concern that I have about our present policy in Viet Nam is that President Nixon, while he proclaims his dedication to a political settlement, by his action still seeks to gain the military victory that cannot be won."

(Excerpt from an article in Time, *May 25)*

AVERELL HARRIMAN, former US Chief delegate to the Paris Conference on Viet Nam: "Mr Nixon's plan to Vietnamize the war is not, in my opinion, a plan for peace—it is a plan that will perpetuate the war."

"Furthermore, Vietnamization is dependent on an unpopular and repressive military government."

(AFP, May 25)

ARTHUR GOLDBERG, former US Ambassador to the United Nations: "This was from the start a mistaken war and has been both senseless and immoral."

(AP, *May* 29)

General MATHEW B. RIDGWAY, former US Commander-in-Chief in Korea: "Many continue to argue that a military solution, or 'victory' in Viet Nam have long been within our reach, that nothing less would serve our interests. I believe such a solution is not now and never have been made under conditions consistent with our interests. That would have required and will have to resort to military measures unacceptable to most of our people. But, regardless of past policy decision, if the same course is to be pursued now, the decisive influence throughout our land, comparatively quiescent, would be intensified.

"The basic decision, which I believe is irrevocable and which was made and announced long ago, was to reduce our operations and to initiate disengagement and withdrawal according to a plan clearly outlined."

(Excerpt from an article in the New York Times, *quoted by* USIS, *March* 18, 1970)

Senator MIKE MANSFIELD: *The Cambodian venture "will not be a success. It will be a failure because it will have extended and enlarged the war and created situations which will make it more difficult to bring the war to an end." "We have given them (the US-backed governments in Indochina — Ed.) plenty of help. I do not know what more we can do. We have spent over 100,000 million dollars. We have shed the blood of 325,000 Americans. Are we going to keep on going on and going on and going on?"*

(Reuter, *May* 18)

Senator FULBRIGHT: *"What a price to pay for the myth that Viet Nam ever really mattered to the security of the United States." Tensions within the US "will be aggravated if Vietnamization is allowed to continue until a military disaster occurs in Indo-China." "A disaster of great proportions to American policy in Asia would induce a wave of recrimination at home, which in turn could set off a chain of events culminating in a disaster to American democracy."*

(UPI, *April* 3)

Senator EDMUND MUSKIE, *Vice-Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party in 1968: Mr. Nixon's speech on the Cambodian operation "brings us no closer to an end of the Indochina war." The film of captured weapons "may give the appearance of military victory, but that cannot obscure the fact that he has widened the war and added to the uncertainty as to our prospects in south-east Asia."*

(UPI)

Senator DANIEL K. INOYE: *"The one essential step which we must take to bring this war to an end is to admit that we made a tragic mistake. We must acknowledge that the Viet Nam war has been a failure... This is a difficult admission to make, especially when we remind ourselves of the enormity of this war's cost. Few want to admit error in judgement—and even fervor—when it involves a cost of nearly 50,000 American lives.*

"It is difficult to face up to the charge that these men's lives have been wasted. And we continually struggle to come up with a justification for continuing this war...

"We say we will withdraw our American troops but there is no time table...

"The grand justification for our continuing presence—the Vietnamization of the war—means merely we will substitute to the maximum extent possible Americans killing and bring killed by Asians, with Asians killing Asians."

(UPI, *April* 10)

Senator ALLARD LOWENSTEIN: "Vietnamization remains a hoax. The President announces that his hoax is a success. A successful hoax remains a hoax."

(UPI)

Senator WILLIAM PROXMIRE: The use of US troops in Cambodia was contributing to a "new economic crisis." "The administration has failed to face up to the economic consequences of the Cambodian – Viet Nam war." Administration officials were "putting their heads in the sand" by insisting that the Cambodian venture will have no significant economic impact. "There is only one way to meet what is bound to be a very large fiscal year 1971 deficit. That is to cut spending. And the only area where spending can be cut decisively is the 75-billion-dollar ongoing regular military budget."

(UPI, May 18)

COOPER-CHURCH DRAFT AMENDMENT PASSED BY US SENATE

AFTER 6 weeks' debate the US Senate endorsed on June 30 by an overwhelming majority the Cooper-Church amendment bill stipulating that short of Senate agreement American troops, advisers and aircraft are not allowed to pursue their activities in Cambodia after withdrawal of US troops from this country.

The approval of the Cooper-Church amendment, *AP* commented, was a setback for President Nixon. It should be noticed that the measure was taken by the Senate on the same day when Nixon delivered a speech giving a false picture of his Cambodian adventure.

MEETING OPENS MONTH OF SOLIDARITY WITH KOREAN PEOPLE

A grand meeting was held in Hanoi on June 25 to inaugurate the "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People Fighting against US Imperialist Aggressors."

It was jointly sponsored by the Viet Nam Fatherland Front Central Committee, the Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Viet Nam Peace Committee and the Viet Nam - Korea Friendship Association.

Among those present on its Presidium was Kim Hieng Kun, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Organ of Control of the DPR of Korea, head of the Korea - Viet Nam Friendship Society now visiting the DRVN.

After an opening speech by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee, Ha Huy Giap, member of the VNWP Central Committee and President of the Viet Nam – Korea Friendship Association, took the floor. He recalled the victorious resistance of the Korean people against US aggression seventeen years ago and said: "The great victory of the Korean people was a positive contribution to the common struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the freedom- and justice-loving people the world over against imperialism and old and neo-colonialism headed by US imperialism, for independence, freedom, democracy, peace and social progress."

After condemning the US imperialists' repeated provocations against the DPRK and feverish preparations for a new war there, Ha Huy Giap pointed out: "The presence of US occupation troops in South Korea is the root cause of the present instability of the situation in the Korean peninsula and the main obstacle to the unification of Korea."

"The Vietnamese people," he went on, "are strongly against the occupation of South Korea by US troops and insist on the latter's total withdrawal so that the Korean people will be left to settle their own affairs without foreign intervention. We forcefully denounce US provocations and its scheme to provoke a new war against the DPRK. We unreservedly support the just position of the DPRK Government on the unification of the country. We are determined to stand side by side with the fraternal Korean people in the struggle against the common enemy – the US imperialists – till final victory."

He voiced the Vietnamese people's sincere thanks for the Party, Government and people of Korea's wholehearted and priceless support for their struggle against US aggression, for national salvation and their socialist building. He expressed the firm confidence that, like the Vietnamese people's resistance, the legitimate effort of the Korean people will certainly triumph.

On this occasion, the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Fatherland Front has sent a message of support to the Democratic Front for National Reunification of the DPR of Korea.

A DRVN Government delegation headed by Tran Huu Duc, member of the Viet Nam Workers' Party Central Committee and Minister attached to the Premier's Office, attended the "Month of Anti-US Common Struggle for Withdrawal of US Imperialist Aggressor Troops from South Korea" in the DPR of Korea.

Anti-War Movement Stepped Up

300 U.S. Scientists Urge U.S. Withdrawal from Indochina

NEARLY 300 leading American scientists on June 24 sent a letter and a petition to US President Nixon "calling for the immediate withdrawal of the United States armed forces from Cambodia and for the total withdrawal of the United States armed forces from Indochina within one year," *Reuter* reported.

The petitioners, all members of the National Academy of Sciences, included half a dozen Nobel prize winners, two former presidential science advisers and two professors, George Pimental and Charled Morrey of the University of California.

The letter said it reflected the "very strong feeling" shared by many members of the academic community against US military activities in Indochina.

ACCORDING to *AP*, thousands of people in Saint Louis, Missouri, on June 25, demonstrated outside the auditorium of the Junior Chamber of Commerce against Nixon who was giving a talk there. They displayed banners calling for peace in Viet Nam and chanted "Peace now!"

ON the night of June 24, while US Vice-President Spiro Agnew was making a speech defending US involvement in Cambodia at a meeting of the local organization of the Republican Party in Denver, Colorado, large numbers of the local people held a protest demonstration outside the meeting hall.

The dissenters milled around the hall for five hours, chanting: "We don't want your war!"

ON college and university campuses at various places of the United States, students turned commencement exercises into gatherings of protest against the Nixon administration's war of aggression in Indochina. Students took over the rostrum to make anti-war speeches. Walk-outs were staged against speaking college authorities.

At Columbia University, about 1,000 graduates and students walked out when the University President spoke in defence of the US war of aggression in Indochina.

At commencement exercises, graduates at the University of Massachusetts, Georgetown University and Vassar College decorated their caps and gowns with anti-war symbolic signs.

Seniors at Yale University, Oberlin College and on many other US campuses refused to wear the traditional cap and gown.

As a result of students' protest and boycott, commencement ceremonies were cancelled at a number of institutions. Top officials of the Nixon administration, contrary to the usual practice, dared not attend and address graduation rallies.

IN Detroit, over 30,000 workers took part in a strike against the invasion of Cambodia. As a result, 20 plants in the city were closed for a day.

A group of American painters refused to put their works on display at the US pavilion in an international exhibition due to open soon in Venice, Italy.

OVER 2,000 New York artists, art students and teachers and art gallery workers at a meeting protested against US invasion of Cambodia.

ON June 15 at noon, a priest and a group of protesters against the war of aggression walked into the US Defence Department to hand in their protest.

ON June 17, hundreds of film workers held a protest rally in New York. The participants carried many placards reading: "We protest against the US interference in Southeast Asia!"

News from LAOS

OVER 1,500 ENEMY TROOPS WIPED OUT IN JUNE

ACCORDING to a battle round-up distributed by *KPL*, the Lao patriotic forces and people in June 1970 put out of action more than 1,500 enemy troops, shot down 8 warplanes, wrecked 15 military vehicles, and seized 500 fire-arms of various kinds and a large quantity of food and military equipment. Thousands of people were freed from the enemy's grip.

In Upper Laos, the patriotic forces knocked out 650 adverse soldiers (inclucing a colonel heavily wounded) in an engagement five kilometres northeast of Sam Thong, Xieng Khoang province.

In Lower Laos, the regional armed forces and guerillas on June 12 intercepted two enemy battalions engaged in a probe in That Hai, 35 kilometres south of Muong Phin district town, knocking out over 100 enemy troops.

On the night of June 8, in co-ordination with a number of nationalist-minded soldiers in the rightist army, the patriotic forces stormed the military sub-sector HQ and the 41st battalion HQ in Saravane provincial capital. In three hours' fighting, the Lao patriotic forces put out of action over 500 enemy troops, brought down 3 aircraft, and captured nearly 200 guns of various kinds and took a big haul of war supplies. The Saravane provincial capital was completely liberated.

The patriotic forces in Saravane province on June 16 overran the enemy battalion headquarters at Ban Khoc, 3km northeast of Saravane town, exacting a toll of some 300. They also seized a large quantity of weapons and military equipment.

All told, from June 8 to 23, over 800 enemy casualties in Saravane area were recorded. As a result, the whole region was liberated.

Vang Pao bandits' central sector in the Plain of Jars overrun on Feb. 21, by the Lao People's Liberation Army

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INNER STRIFE IN VIENTIANE

PATHET LAO Radio in a recent commentary said that the bitter failure of Operation "Kou Kiet" (Save Honour) in the Plain of Jars - Xieng Khoang area early this year had fomented serious dissensions among the Vientiane quislings.

The Radio recalled that to cope with the situation Prince Souvanna Phouma had first decided to merge various political parties into a so-called "National Neutralist Party" but failed. Then he proposed the establishment of a "Mixed Central Committee" comprising representatives of these political parties with the aim of reconciling the various feuding factions. But to his disappointment "the horses in the same stable have been kicking one another even more ferociously."

Of late, the Phoui Sananikone clique, a group of Vientiane capitalist compradors now relying on Kouprasith's forces in the 5th military sector and on the Luom Lao Party in the "Vientiane National Assembly" has been in league with the henchmen of the US in southern Laos and bring pressure to bear upon Phouma. It has spread rumours about an imminent coup d'état intended to replace Phouma with a new pro- US military government.

Meanwhile, the US imperialists assisted the political group of bandit General Vang Pao's "Special Forces" in forming a new party called the "Liberal Democratic Party" to apply more pressure on Phouma.

Pathet Lao Radio pointed out that all this had been a real headache for Prince Souvanna Phouma. Every one of his actions now has to be okeyed by the ultra-rightists who take orders from the US.

Even in His Defensive Posture...

(Continued from page 1)

Saigon Defence Line

NORTH and East of Saigon, many positions of US First Mobile Division, 25th Division CP and other puppet regular units were assaulted. In the attack against the base of Battalion 3, (Regiment 7, puppet Division 5) at Thay Phong cross-roads, (Tan Huyen district, Bien Hoa province) at 2 a.m. on June 9, the PLAF wiped out the battalion CP, an infantry company, a 105-mm gun company, a signal platoon and a scout platoon and heavily battered another infantry company. On June 10, 11 and 12, they whittled down three companies of puppet Division 13 raiding the surroundings of Xuan Loc and killed hundreds of enemy troops at Hon Quan town on June 1.

South of Saigon, they stormed Binh Duc bases and Tan Hiep townlet. At Binh Duc and Vinh Kim, on the night of June 3, they knocked out of action 133 men of Division 7 and field police and disbanded many "civil guard" teams.

In Other Defensive Lines of the Enemy

IN Quang Tri, the northernmost province of South Viet Nam, the operational base of puppet Regiment 54 east of Con Tien, came under violent fire on June 2: 600 men including the regimental commander and deputy commander and the battalion commander were killed. Hoc Nut position, on Highway No 1, Mai Lanh sub-sector and the enemy positions in Phuc Loc district town were respectively stormed on June 1, 8 and 10, taking from 100 to 200 casualties.

The defence line along Trung Bo sea-coast was also raided. The onsets on Hiep Duc, Thuong Duc (Quang Nam province) and Nghia Hanh (Quang Ngai province) showed the inability of the defensive system of the enemy to withstand PLAF blows. His positions and bases in Binh Dinh and Khanh Hoa provinces, considered to be his sanctuaries, were also assaulted, together with the battalion training "civil guard" officers at Go Tram military centre on the night of June 3. In the incursion into Deo Son (night of June 4) 50 million litres of petrol were burnt by the PLAF who also rushed a series of positions in Cam Ranh peninsula (June 11).

The enemy's defence system in the Mekong Delta and the Western Plateaux was also the targets of heavy PLAF fire. On the night of June 2 the enemy positions in a section 20 km long in An Giang, including the bases at Nui Dat, Vinh Trung, the Rangers' camp at Ba Xoai, the Tri Ton sub-sector, the posts at Rong Co, O Lam, Chau Ma, were assailed. At Nui Dat, two companies of security agents, one company of combat support troops, one artillery piatoon, the command of "security" unit No 268, were wiped out. In Ca Mau province, on the night of June 9 and the following day, the PLAF knocked out the commanding officers of two "security" companies and Company 513, badly damaged Company 189 and erased Vam Dinh post in the Doc River defence line.

In the Western High Plateaux, apart from the occupation of the town of Dalat, the patriotic forces struck at the rear base of puppet Regiment 42 and Dakto airfield (June 2) and Tanh Linh military sub-sector (June 8).

Enemy Strategic Communication Lines Cut

THE sections of the railway line from Hue to Da Nang, from Quang Hieu to Van Canh and from Cam Ranh to Van Gia, Road Nos 14, 19, 20 and 21 (Western High Plateaux), Highway No 4 (Mekong Delta) were constantly harassed. On June 4 two trains on the Cam Ranh–Nha Trang line were overturned. Traffic on the Thua Luu–Phu Gia line (Thua Thien province) was held up for 9 days. Two military convoys on Road No 19 were intercepted on June 26 and 27: 13 vehicles including 10 tanks destroyed. On Road No 22, Tay Ninh province, 30 military vehicles (9 armoured cars) were blasted out of commission on June 6.

73rd Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam (July 2, 1970)

Talks Still in a Stalemate

WITH the American delegate trying to justify US naked aggression against Cambodia and reiterating "peace proposals" put forth on June 30 and July 1 by Nixon, and the Saigon representative repeating the same senseless allegations, the Paris Conference continued marking time in its 73rd plenary session.

The envoys of the Republic of South Viet Nam and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam flayed Nixon's operations against Cambodia and the so-called US troop withdrawal from that country. Realities in Viet Nam and Cambodia, Mr. Nguyen Minh Vy (DRVN) pointed out, proved the wildness of Mr. Nixon's ambitions and the only way for the US to get out of the Viet Nam quagmire, is to withdraw totally, rapidly and unconditionally its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam and to let down the Thicu-Ky-Khiem puppet administration.

U.S. CRIMES AGAINST SOUTH VIETNAMESE CHILDREN

ON the occasion of Children's International Day (June 1), the Association for the Welfare of Mothers and Children in South Viet Nam issued a document denouncing the US aggressors and their lackeys' crimes against South Vietnamese children.

The document mentioned the following cases among others:

– Two-thirds of the casualty list below were children and women: 3,000 people killed in the Mekong Delta at the beginning of 1969 in Operation "Express Train" alone; 2,000 others killed and 1,880 wounded in the first 11 months of 1969 in Ben Tre province; 6,500 others killed in 1969 in the two districts of North Cu Chi and Trang Bang.

– 170 children out of 502 victims were murdered at Son My on March 18, 1968 alone. The victims of the Ba Lang An (500 deaths, from Jan. 13 to Feb. 3, 1969) and Kong H'Ring (350 killed and over 1,000 wounded, on Feb. 23, 1969) massacred were mostly women and children.

– 83 children under 13 were among 538 people killed in 1969 in Ky Anh village, Quang Nam province.

The document denounced the following atrocities committed by US-puppet soldiers:

– At My Thanh Dong, on Jan.25, 1969, after killing Mme Nguyen Thi Ut, GIs knocked the heads of two of her children against a pillar of a house; they then threw their bodies into a river and bayoneted her third child.

– In March 1969, US servicemen manhandled eleven school boys at Tam Ky town, then hanged five of them and took the others to an unknown destination.

– From April 15 to May 13, 1969, American and South Korean troops burned to death many children in a terrorist raid at Binh Duong and Binh Phu villages, Quang Nam province, where 145 people were killed.

– On the night of Feb.25, 1969, US troops broke into a hamlet of Thanh Phong village, Ben Tre province, and killed 5 women and 11 children aged between 3 and 14 with tommy - guns and grenades. They then cut the throat of old Giac, 76, dismembowelled his wife and killed all their grandchildren aged 10, 12 and 14 respectively.

– US-puppet troops often put children to atrocious torture to extort secret from them: in March 1969 at Dien Binh, Quang Nam province, 4 children aged between 12 and 15, died after having bits of flesh carved off their bodies or their noses and ears cut off. Little children were not spared. After shooting past the head of a 5-year-old boy at Tan Binh, north Long An, without result, they ended by cutting him down.

The document revealed that rapes were not only tolerated but encouraged and that even a little over ten-year-old girls were not immune:

– In May 1969, at the villages of Xa Phien, Thanh Hung and Long Phu, Can Tho province, US - puppet troops assaulted many pregnant women to miscarriage and many little girls to death.

– Frequent were cases of kidnapping of women and young girls in such cities as Saigon, Can Tho by GIs who, after abusing them, killed them and threw their corpses into heaps of rubbish. The Saigon press reported that in 1969 36 women and young girls had been victims to such sadism in Saigon streets. This figure is, of course, far below reality.

The spraying of toxic chemicals also caused many casualties among children. The document pointed out that in 1969, according to still incomplete figures, 250,000 people were poisoned in South Viet Nam and most of the 500 lethally intoxicated were children. Others, as a result of the exposure, became rickety or invalid.

The US and its quislings also corrupt urban children with their depraved culture. They have penned up to 16,000 war orphans in concentration camps and turned them into soldiers to offset the shortage of Saigon troops. Hundreds of these children have been sent to the US to be specially trained as spies or commandos.

Images of the Future

(Continued from page 8)

new sets of photographs and staged many exhibitions on the achievements in production and the fighting of the army and people in both zones of the country.

After many years of sustained efforts, the liberation cinema service has opened the first school to train professional film workers. On February 5, 1970, the Liberation Cinema School under the Ministry of Information and Culture of the PRG of the Republic of South Viet Nam held a graduation ceremony for the first batch of film distribution and projection workers. This first course covers three branches: film distribution, film commentary - making, and operation of projector and generator.

Together with the art troupes, film projection teams in various provinces have catered for a growing public in the liberated zone, the areas bordering on the towns and "strategic hamlets."

The solicitude of the revolutionary power has enhanced popular confidence in the liberated zone and put the masses on their mettles in the building and consolidation of the revolutionary power and in contributing more manpower and material resources to the front. In only one military campaign, thirty thousand people in Central Nam Bo volunteered to work as army carriers. In Lam Dong province, for instance, the number of those to work as front suppliers exceeded the planned target by 30%. Eager to defend the country and the revolutionary power, tens of thousands of young men and women in the liberated zone have joined the People's Liberation Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, the people's contributions to the resistance fund have always surpassed the planned norms. In the first quarter of 1970 alone many localities gave 80% of their yearly contributions to the "Liberation Support Fund." The peasants in some localities, after gathering a bumper crop, have handed in all their shares in the resistance fund for the whole year. People in many enemy-controlled areas have of their own free will contributed hundreds of thousands of kilos of paddy and large sums of money to the Liberation fund for the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation.

THE new life in the liberated zone under the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has had a great appeal to the population of South Viet Nam cities. In conjunction with the effort of the population in the liberated zone, the workers, students, pupils and other sections of the town people in South Viet Nam are stepping up their struggle to drive out the US aggressors, topple the puppets in order to shape a plenty and happy life in a completely liberated South Viet Nam.

South Viet Nam Liberated Zone

Images of the Future

SINCE its formation on June 6, 1969 the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam has not only led the population in a successful war of resistance against the US aggressors but also effectively seen to their national and moral well-being.

Under the revolutionary power, the South Viet Nam peasants have put up a persistent fight to check every step of the US-puppet "accelerated pacification" program while boosting production and brought in a 1969-1970 bumper Winter crop. In Western Nam Bo in particular, the acreage was extended by 100,000 hectares compared with the previous year. The movement to grow an extra rice crop has spread to all provinces. In Can Tho province extra rice crop was grown on more than 25,000 hectares. In Rach Gia its area trebled in 1969 compared with 1968. In Tra Vinh, in spite of frequent and intense enemy raids, the farmers cultivated it on an area seven times larger than in 1968. Crop output has been also on the increase thanks to the application of new farming techniques and the collective mode of production which made it possible to finish farm work in season. In many areas of Can Tho, Ca Mau, Soc Trang, etc., the peasants reaped from four to five tons of paddy on each hectare. In some localities, the per-hectare yield reached six and even eight tons.

After liberation

Thanks to intensive cultivation, total output in the 1969 – 1970 Winter crop in Central Nam Bo rose about 20% over 1968.

In Central Trung Bo, the farmers in the plain of Phu Yen province have, through exertions in irrigation, expanded the area under crops by 31% over 1968 and raised rice output by 4% over the planned target. The population of mountainous regions improved the productivity of rice, maize and beans by 18% over schedule. In Quang Nam province, thanks to crop multiplication and alternation of starchy food crops like sweet potatoes, cassava roots and maize with rice crops, the average yield of the former exceeded four tons per hectare. In some areas of Hoi An and Duy Xuyen it even hit the six-ton mark.

Revolutionary power in many localities has supplied funds, farm tools and draught animals as well as seeds to tens of thousands of people who returned to their native villages after destruction of the "strategic hamlets" where they had been penned up by the enemy.

Facing up to tough trials, the Liberation Peasants' Union has not ceased consolidating and growing and increasing its role in production as well as in the resistance against the enemy.

In Central Trung Bo alone, in the past year over 10,000 more peasants joined the Liberation Peasants' Union.

EVEN within range of enemy artillery, more than 6,000 schools with hundreds of thousands of pupils, from infant classes to secondary schools, have continued to function regularly. From the liberated areas of the countryside to the remote highlands and even in the areas adjacent to the enemy-controlled zones where terror and looting operations have been daily occurrences, everywhere liberation educational workers and teachers have been active and everywhere have mushroomed classes and schools organized in multifarious forms to provide against enemy bombs and shells and "sweeps." In the 1969-1970 school year, enrolment in many localities of Ben Tre, My Tho, Long An and Ca Mau provinces went up by 1.5 to 2.5 times over the previous school year.

But more remarkable has been the higher quality of education. A uniform program has been put into force with a national, democratic and scientific character and serving the war of resistance and the people's welfare. Teachers and pupils have defied every difficulty and hardship to complete their program on schedule in spite of frequent enemy bombings and "mop-ups." Most of the pupils have made the grade in all subjects in graduation or year-end exams.

In Quang Nam province liberated zone, peasants are transplanting rice on a newly-reclaimed field near a US tank

IN public health, the revolutionary power has set up a comprehensive medical network, embracing the whole of South Viet Nam and reaching down to every province, district and hamlet. In addition to polyclinics at provincial level, each district in the liberated zone has from one to three infirmaries each with from 20 to 40 beds and from three to five doctors or middle-level physicians. Each village has from three to five nurses and midwives and a medical station. The great majority of villages have their own middle-level physicians. By the end of 1969 all liberated villages in South Trung Bo already had their medical committees. 13 villages of the mountainous regions of Ninh Thuan province already have their physicians and all the hamlets and communes have their medical teams and first-aid medical kits. Nearly half the number of villages in Western Nam Bo have their physicians. All the medical establishments in the liberated villages and districts can now handle ordinary cases of sickness or war traumas. In Central Trung Bo, two-thirds of the patients and wounded have been treated in their own villages or hamlets. Provincial medical services have periodically assigned mobile medical teams and qualified physicians and doctors to give medical check-ups to villagers. Medical teams are also sent to the remote mountain villages to propagate hygiene, prevent and combat diseases and popularize methods to cope with toxic chemicals.

The revolutionary administration in Tay Ninh, Can Tho, Ben Tre, etc., has also sent several "shock" medical teams to the areas bordering on the enemy-occupied regions and even areas behind enemy lines to give preventive inoculations and vaccinations, helping to check in time many epidemics which the puppet administration had done nothing to control. In the plains of Southern Trung Bo, liberation medical workers infiltrate even "strategic hamlets" to disseminate prophylactic and curative methods against diseases and treatment of war wounds and to train first-aid workers. In many villages of the contested areas, 100% of the population have been vaccinated against epidemics by liberation medical teams and thousands of persons have been attended to.

In the past year, doctors, pharmacists and physicians in the liberated zone have conducted research on hundreds of medical subjects related to the treatment of common diseases as well as war wounds and they have obtained inspiring results by combining Western and Eastern medicines and making use of local medicinal plants.

Along with curative medicine, the liberation medical service has also paid special attention to step up sanitation and prophylaxis. As a result, no epidemic has been recorded in the liberated zone. As far as mothers and children's welfare is concerned, all villages and hamlets in the liberated zone have been provided with maternity homes. Prenatal exams and deliveries by qualified personnel are widely carried out along with an effective propaganda campaign for sanitation among women.

The liberation medical service's watchword is "drugs must be produced wherever needed." Apart from the pharmaceutical establishments at the central and provincial levels, many villages have formed teams to prepare medicines from indigenous herbs and many of these have been very effective in the treatment of wounds and common diseases like malaria, dysentery and those affecting women. District-level infirmaries have their own teams to prepare serums, sedatives, anti-biotics and many highly appreciated kinds of jelly made of antlers or the bones of various quadrupeds, which prove very effective tonics.

The revolutionary rule has also founded war wounded and social affairs committees from province to village levels to look after the war disabled and their families as well as the families of the war dead and armymen. In many provinces, sanatoria for wounded and sick armymen have been opened.

ON the ideological and political front, the information and cultural service militants have been tirelessly popularizing the line and policies of the National Front for Liberation and the Provisional Revolutionary Government. In Central Nam Bo, alone, the information-cultural service publish eight newspapers in various regions and provinces with a circulation of 2,500 to 3,000 each. It also circulates thousands of broadcasted news bulletins and ensures the regular publication of the roneoed news bulletins in different regions and provinces, thirteen districts and dozens of villages.

In spite of a fierce war, the art treasure of the liberated zone was enriched in 1969 by another more than 2,500 paintings and sculptures including statues of President Ho Chi Minh, oil and lacquer paintings, aquarelles, pencil sketches, posters, etc. In some cases, artists laid down their lives before the paintings were finished; another artist made by himself a primitive printing press out of fragments of a downed US aircraft and timber found in the forest to print himself his work.

The photographic service in the liberated zone has put out many

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